

ELECTION
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Nixon Swamps McGovern But Can't Take Congress



United Press International
CALIFORNIA—President Nixon casting his ballot in Concordia elementary school in San Clemente. With him is precinct inspector Wilma Wallington.



United Press International
IN SOUTH DAKOTA—Democratic presidential candidate Senator George McGovern watching his wife, Eleanor, vote in a Congregational church near their home in Mitchell.

Pact's Text to Be Public Today

Brandt Urges Opposition Back Treaty With East

By David Binder

Nov. 7.—The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt today to West Germany's conservative opposition to support the coming basic treaty just now with East Germany. Dialing and publication of the treaty, establishing formal ties between the man states for the first scheduled to take place afternoon in the Federal Republic. course of the day the main cabinet and the main Ministerial Council of the two chief negotiators, Rainer Böhm of Bonn and Kohl, of East Berlin, to be initiating.

All Await Election

A treaty will not be signed immediately for parliamentation until after West Germany's federal election on Nov. 19.

The opposition can't wait. Rainer Böhm at a news conference this afternoon that if he will seek new negotiations with East Germany.

State of the treaty depends on the outcome of the election, which is what it wants.

It was plain unhappy turn of events, saying red to view the election race of domestic affairs with a touch of bitterness. It had taken him and the still-secret treaty's morning, and that it's early for him to evaluate next.

To interrupt a busy schedule to hold the conference, he said it him further campaign to consult with the aims of the United States, France and the Soviet about the treaty in the days.

Mr. Böhm did issue a statement he accused the government of acting in a dictatorial fashion and under

Blast Rips Town Hall In Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (UPI)—A bomb planted by a professed Protestant extremist from Belfast today blasted a town hall in the Irish Republic, badly damaging the building but causing no injuries, police said.

The dawn explosion demolished

two rooms, buckled walls and shattered the roof of the building in Clarendon, a small town 100 miles from the Northern Ireland border.

Police said that shortly before the blast a man claiming to be a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force in Belfast called the telephone company and told a local operator he had planted the bomb.

Meanwhile, in the North, political sources said Roman Catholic informants have helped the army shatter the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army in the former "no go" areas of London.

Within the past five weeks, these sources said, telephone tips from within the Catholic community have led to the arrest of 27 top leaders and 25 other members of the Provisonal in Londonderry.

In London, Prime Minister Edward Heath's office announced that Mr. Heath will visit Northern Ireland next week, his first trip here since he paid a Christmas visit to British troops on Dec. 23 last year.

Mr. Heath's aim on the Nov. 16-17 trip will be "to see the situation and to meet as many people as possible," a Downing Street spokesman said.

Congress:

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—

Republican hopes of capturing control of the U.S. Senate suffered an apparent crippling blow early tonight when the first completed tally gave the Democrats a seat from Kentucky formerly held by a Republican.

But then the GOP took what had been a Democratic seat-in New Mexico—and the battle for mastery of the Senate reverted to the situation that prevailed before the voting began in 33 Senate contests today. That is, the Republicans needed a net gain of five seats from the Democrats to create a Senate deadlock in which each party would have 50 votes.

In such a case, Vice-President Agnew would give the GOP control by virtue of the tie-breaking vote he holds as president of the Senate.

Democrats regained Senate control, 48 to 47, in the 1964

closing across the United States tonight:

Incumbents John L. McClellan, D., Ark.; James E. Pearson, R., Kan.; Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass.; Clifford P. Case, R., N.J.; Strom Thurmond, R., S.C.; Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn.; Jennings Randolph, D., W. Va.; Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo.; James Eastland, D., Miss.; Charles Percy, R., Ill.; Claiborne Pell, D., R.I.; John J. Sparkman, D., Ala.

Democratic Since '64

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Roosevelt as President in 1933, Republicans had won control of the Senate only twice.

In the 20th Congress (1947-48), they had 51 Senate seats to 45 for the Democrats. In the 83rd (1953-54), they ruled the Senate by a margin of 48 to 47, after Dwight D. Eisenhower swept to the presidency. Oregon's Wayne Morse, then an independent in the process of switching over from being a Republican to a Democrat, was the 96th senator.

Democrats regained Senate control, 48 to 47, in the 1954

election, with Sen. Morse again listed as an independent.

They maintained only a narrow 1-to-2 vote edge until the 1958 elections. In that year, they won an overwhelming victory and boosted their margin to 64 to 34. They have retained a majority of at least 10 votes in every election since.

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Ad Directors Note Waste In Campaign

Little Effect Seen For Expenditure

By Philip H. Dougherty

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—"Never has so much been spent to say so little to so many," a leading agency executive said yesterday in commenting on the advertising campaigns for the two major presidential candidates.

Then, Stanley Tannenbaum, chairman of Kenyon & Eckhardt, noted that the polls have shown little change in voter preference in the last four months, said, "If I had as little effect with \$10 million of my client's money, I'd shoot myself. After all that advertising, they haven't moved the needle."

The reason for the call to Mr. Tannenbaum was that, as chairman of the Committee on Improving Advertising of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, he had presided at a news conference in June at which the association issued its "statement on political advertising."

The association feels that the advertising industry has enough trouble with its image and doesn't want to be further besmirched by what politicians and their supporters might do in the heat of battle.

Well, how has this campaign been?

"Still the half-truths," Mr. Tannenbaum said. "If we did the same, the Federal Trade Commission would be having a field day."

All three members of a special subcommittee that worked on the statement, however, found improvement.

"We mailed out nine million pieces of direct mail last month," said Noelle Kautner, a young press aide from North Hollywood, Calif., and see that office. We tape-record communications by the President's surrogates for the campaign. We get 1,500 to 2,000 calls a week from radio stations to use the messages."

Security was tight on election eve at Nixon headquarters, as it has been throughout the campaign. In Room 352 two security men monitored three television screens showing the building lobby and entrances to various committee offices.

Robert Mardian, a Nixon committee official and former assistant attorney general, leaned back in his chair, propped his feet on the desk, and talked of the efficiency gap between the two campaigns. "It's easier to be efficient when you're so far ahead," he said. "I don't see how he (McGovern) can win any states."

"At the McGovern headquarters a dilapidated old building with creaky elevators, Pierre Salinger, cochairman of Citizens for McGovern, sat in a small office puffing on a cigar and talking of his candidate's chances.

"It's going to be a lot closer than people think," he said. "We have a good chance in some of the big states. If we can't win New York, California and Illinois we don't have much of a chance. But we think we have a chance there and in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia and some other states."

Mr. Salinger said, "Candidly, we know we have no chance of a popular victory. But we think we have a chance of getting enough electoral votes to win. It's certainly not going to be any 48-to-2 job."

In the lobby of the building were a dozen bicycles used by some staffers and volunteers of the McGovern campaign. A constant flow of people, most of them young and dressed in jeans or other casual clothes, came and went on election eve. A single receptionist greeted visitors, and security was virtually nonexistent.

GOP Still in Fight for Control of Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee, majority-appointed staff members outnumber minority appointees by ratios of three, four, eight or even 10 to one. A change in control of the Senate means that the new majority party gets to outlast approximately 200 highly paid committee staff members, persons drawing salaries of between \$15,000 and \$36,000, and appoint staffers of its own choosing by a filibuster.

The winning party, no matter how small its margin, also gains the right to appoint a disproportionately large share of key Senate staff members. On some com-

mittee, majority leader who de-

tines what bills shall go to the Senate floor and when they shall be debated. An illustration of how crucial this power can be came at the end of last session, when the Democratic leadership postponed debate on the anti-busing bill until the last days of the session. This made it virtually certain that, with little time left, Northern civil rights advocates would be able to kill the bill by a filibuster.

Even before today's election, it was certain that five incumbent Democrats and three incumbent Republicans would not return to the Senate next year, because of defeat in the primaries or retirement.

Cinton P. Anderson, D., N.M., one of the grand old men of the Senate and once one of its most powerful figures, decided against seeking another term.

Allen J. Ellender, D., La., chair-

man of the Senate Appropriations Committee and president pro tem, who first came to the Senate in 1937, died of a heart attack while campaigning for re-

nomination last summer.

Three days after the left-of-

center Republican People's party announced its withdrawal from the coalition, there was still no sign that the six-month-old government would resign.

Former Premier Suleyman Demirel, president of the Justice party, told reporters after conferring with Mr. Melen that, as far as he was concerned, Turkey still had a de jure and de facto government.

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1500 GMT.)

Queen 2 Sails

SOUTHEAMPTON, England. Nov. 7 (AP)—The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed at midnight to begin its American-based winter season with shipwrights still working on unfinished cabins and kitchens. After a 60-hour delay in Britain and France, New York-bound passengers were told yesterday they would be put ashore in Boston.

Karl E. Mundt, R., S.D., a senior Republican who first came to the Senate in 1949, suffered a stroke on Nov. 22, 1969, and has never appeared on the Senate floor since then. He was unable to seek renomination.



SILENT HECKLER—A McGovern supporter waving a poster in background as Vice-Presidential candidate and Mrs. Agnew (center, foreground) went to vote in Towson, Md., yesterday.

May Get 60% of Popular Vote

Nixon Wins Re-Election by Huge Margin

(Continued from Page 1)
glove of Mr. Nixon's Peking and Moscow summary.

Meantime, the Democrats were breaking each other with regularity. It was not until the fourth primary in Wisconsin in April that Sen. McGovern managed to come out on top. Two of the first three contests—in New Hampshire and Illinois—went to the vice-primary favorite for the nomination, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. But his unimpressive margin over Sen. McGovern in New Hampshire and his fourth-place finish in Florida, (won by Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace), severely dimmed his luster.

A coalition of Humphrey-Muskie-Wallace backers on the convention credentials committee voted to strip Sen. McGovern of 151 of his California votes, putting his nomination in jeopardy. But after a legal battle that went to the Supreme Court, the issue was left to the convention itself to decide. On the opening night of the Miami Beach meeting, the McGovern forces—aided by a series of parliamentary rulings by party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien—prevailed by a 320-vote margin.

The convention, however, was marked by a series of rebuffs to the "regular" Democratic elements that had opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination, symbolized by a vote to unseat Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, most powerful of the surviving big city bosses, in favor of an insurgent group.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey fought a series of inconclusive battles, and in the crucial winner-take-all showdown in California on June 6, Sen. McGovern won by a margin of 175,000 votes out of more than three million cast.

The previous day, however, he was cut down by a would-be assassin while campaigning in Laurel, Md. The bullets fired by Arthur Bremer ended Gov. Wallace's campaigning for the year and left him a cripple in a wheelchair.

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The California victory was a costly one, however.

Already a subject of some suspicion among party regulars because his support came primarily from students, peace movement activists and other "amateurs," he was put on the defensive by Sen. Humphrey on two issues that were to haunt the rest of his campaign.

Sen. McGovern called the "nervous exhaustion and fatigue."

Sen. McGovern had proposed a \$31-billion reduction in the defense budget, which Sen. Humphrey said would "cut into the very muscle of our defense." He also had proposed a \$1,000-a-person income grant to all Americans as a substitute for the existing welfare system—which Sen. Humphrey denounced as a "compounded mess" and whose cost, Sen. McGovern was forced to admit in debate, he could not accurately estimate.

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Associated Press
THE CAMPAIGN—A tired Sargent Shriver, Democratic presidential candidate, talking with newsmen as he visits with former President Lyndon Johnson (left), as wife, Eunice, listens over his shoulder, en route to Beaumont, Texas, for the final day of the campaign when this photo was taken.

McGovern Admirer Goes Far to Outwit the Secret Service

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Secret Service agents led early today when, greeting George McGovern, they saw a man discovered trying to stow away on the presidential candidate's press plane in Philadelphia 10 hours earlier.

A middle-aged, bespectacled, slightly balding man, wearing a white turtleneck sweater and a sport coat, walked aboard the Boeing-727 chartered jet at Philadelphia airport about 2:30 p.m. yesterday, just before the McGovern campaign party took off for the West Coast.

The senator was on another plane.

A staff member spotted the strange face and Secret Service agents hustled him off the press plane, for questioning. He was not identified.

Early today, as Sen. McGovern greeted friends in the lobby of the Holiday Inn in Sioux Falls, the same man appeared in the crowd and said in a loud voice: "George! George! I want to say hello."

Sen. McGovern walked over and shook his hand.

"Hey, it's the same guy we kicked off the airplane," said an agent guarding the senator. The man, who smiled and offered no resistance, was whisked away once again.

Secret Service agents would not say how the man got from Philadelphia to Sioux Falls. He was questioned again, then released.

Senate Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—There are 33 senators being elected today in 33 states, for full six-year terms beginning in 1973. These seats are now held by 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

The 67 Senate seats not up for election this year, 25 were held by Republicans, 40 by Democrats, one by an Independent, and one by a Conservative-Republican. The political composition of the present Senate is 44 Republicans, 54 Democrats, Independent-Democrat and one Conservative-Republican.

is a list of today's races. Asterisks denote incumbents.

not in bold face indicate winners in yesterday's voting. Results of many races still unreported.

IDAHO on M. Blount, R. J. Sparkman, D.*

IA Stevens, R.* Eugene Gress, D.

KSAS re Babbitt, R. L. McClellan, D.*

KANSAS on Allott, R. K. Haskell, D.

LAKE Webb, R.* D. B. Biden, Jr., D.

LOUISIANA Webb, R. Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

MAINE on M. Blount, R. J. Sparkman, D.*

MASSACHUSETTS Stevens, R.* O. Teltzoff, D.

MISSOURI B. Kamm, R. C. Huddleston, D. Incumbent, a Republican, not a candidate.

MISSISSIPPI Webb, R. D. P. Fuchs, D.

MISSOURI Miller, R.* Incumbent, Clerk, D.

MISSOURI B. Pearson, R.* O. Teltzoff, D.

MISSOURI B. Kamm, R. C. Huddleston, D. Incumbent, a Republican, not a candidate.

MISSOURI C. Tolson, R. Incumbent, John Johnson Jr., D. Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

MISSOURI Margaret Chase Smith, R. Incumbent, D. Hathaway, D.

MISSOURI A. Schlesinger, R. Incumbent, D. Mondale, D.*

MISSOURI Carmichael, R. Incumbent, D. Eastland, D.*

Nixon

Campaign Wind-Up Replies To McGovern on Vietnam

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Nov. 7 (NYT)—President Nixon spent the last few moments of his re-election campaign last night defending himself against Sen. George McGovern's charge that he had deceived the American people about the prospects for a settlement in Vietnam.

President Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon from California to await election returns, and an expected gala victory celebration.

In a five-minute nationwide television statement last night, Mr. Nixon said that he had achieved a "breakthrough" in the negotiations and that both Hanoi and the United States had agreed on a cease-fire, a return of all prisoners of war and a political settlement under which "the people of South Vietnam will determine their own future."

Mr. Nixon said that there remained "some details that we are insisting still be worked out" because he wished to be certain "that this will not be a temporary peace but a peace that will last."

But he said that he was "completely confident" that he would soon reach an agreement "which will end the war in Vietnam."

"You can help achieve that goal," he told his audience, "by your votes, you can send a message to those with whom we are negotiating and to the leaders of the world that you back the President of the United States as he insists that we seek peace with honor and never peace with surrender."

Mr. Nixon's strategists have insisted that neither they nor the President are worried about Sen. McGovern's last-minute charges. But the President's decision to devote the bulk of his final statement last night to the peace issue suggested that he was anxious, if only as a precaution, to make

sure that the peace would last.

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McGovern

Exhausted, Awaits Outcome After Voting in S. Dakota

SIOUX CITY, S.D., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Exhausted, his voice cracking, George McGovern returned home to South Dakota today, still the underdog to wait out the judgment of the voters on his 23-month run for the White House.

The Democratic presidential nominee, bone-tired and showing the strains of an exhausting campaign, drove 68 miles with his wife, Eleanor, from Sioux City to Mitchell (pop. 13,500) to cast their ballots.

It was icy weather when the McGovern party got into Sioux City at 2 a.m., and he asked a bishop's sister to pray for him. At the same time he forecast that pollsters predicting a Nixon landslide would get "the surprise of their lives."

After voting in Mitchell, which he has called home since childhood, Sen. McGovern attended an informal tea for him and his wife at his alma mater, Dakota Wesleyan University, where he was teaching in 1963 when he decided to enter politics.

With family, friends and aides, he planned to watch election returns in a hotel in downtown Sioux City, the city where he announced his bid for the presidency in January, 1971.

Sen. McGovern barred the stricken Columbia Broadcasting System from his Sioux City headquarters today, the Associated Press reported.

The network had said earlier its television coverage would not include "remote" camera pickups from any political headquarters except those of President Nixon and his Democratic opponent.

But McGovern's national headquarters in Washington announced the candidate did not wish to cooperate with CBS, which has substituted supervisory personnel for 1,200 cameramen, engineers and technicians who struck last Friday.]

Optimistic but admittedly tired, Sen. McGovern was visibly moved.

9 Minor Party Candidates Run Against Hopelessness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—At least nine candidates offered themselves as alternatives to Richard M. Nixon and George S. McGovern in today's presidential voting. But their effect on the race was sure to be minimal, with none getting any electoral votes.

But at least two of the candidates, one on the right and one on the left, felt that their campaigns influenced enough voters to cause the Republicans and Democrats to take their ideas, if not their candidacies, seriously.

They are Rep. John G. Schmitz, a California Republican congressman who succeeded George C. Wallace as the American party candidate, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the baby doctor and anti-war activist, who ran as the People's party candidate.

Victory in Paris PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 8 (AP)—The 900,000-circulation Paris newspaper *Le Parisien Libéré* was on the streets here minutes after midnight Wednesday—just after 8 p.m. EST—with the headline: "Nixon Re-Elected Triumphantly."



Associated Press
PRESIDENTAL SLIP—President Nixon bending down in the booth to pick up ballot he dropped while voting in elementary school in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday.

Running Unopposed

43 Sure to Win Seats in House Before the Votes Are Counted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Of the more than 1,000 candidates seeking 435 House seats, 43 were sure winners as soon as the polls closed today.

They had no opposition.

Thirty-six are Democrats, seven are Republicans. All but two, Ray Thornton, of Arkansas, and Ronald Ginn, of Georgia, both Democrats, are incumbents.

The 41 incumbents, by state:

Arkansas—Bill Alexander and Wilbur D. Mills, Democrats.

California—John J. McFall, Democrat.

Florida—Robert L. F. Sikes and Don Fuqua, Democrats; Louis Frey Jr., Republican.

Georgia—Dawson Mathias, Jack Brinkley, John J. Flynt Jr., Phil M. Landrum, and Robert G. Stephens Jr., Democrats.

Illinois—Tom Ralstuck, Republican.

Louisiana—Hale Boggs, Joe D. Waggoner, John R. Barick, John Breaux, Otto Passman and F. Edward Hebert, Democrats.

Massachusetts—Edward P. Boland, Harold D. Donohue and W. C. Daniel, Democrats.

Texas—Wright Patman, W. R. Poage, Jim Wright, John Young, Eladio de la Garza, Richard C. White, Omar Burleson, George Mahon and Abram Kazen, Democrats.

Virginia—David E. Satterfield and W. C. Daniel, Democrats.

Louisiana's Rep. Boggs, the House Democratic leader, has been missing since the small plane he was traveling on was lost and presumed to have crashed somewhere in Alaska last Oct. 17.

Indians Reach Pact With U.S., Will End Building Take-Over

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Protesting Indians tonight reached an accord with government negotiators and agreed to leave the Bureau of Indian Affairs building, which they had held for almost a week, the White House said.

The provisions of the agreement were not immediately available, but Cheri Phillips of the White House press office said: "An agreement was reached and the Indians should be leaving Wednesday morning."

The meeting with the Indians had started around noon today and went on into the evening hours, the White House spokesman said.

Yesterday, a Circuit Court of Appeals delayed for two days a lower-court order for the arrest

of the Indians. One Indian spokesman said that the demonstrators would destroy the building unless concessions were made.

Dennis Banks, field director of the American Indian Movement, said that the demonstrators were demanding the firing of Assistant Interior Secretary Harrison Leesch.

"The negotiations have strict instructions to lay down an ultimatum by midnight," Mr. Banks told newsmen. "If we receive no commitment by midnight, then the Indians will end the building and leave nothing."

Asked if that meant the building would be destroyed, Mr. Banks replied, "There has been no business conducted in this building for years and I am sure there will be no business conducted here after the Indians leave."

Mr. Banks said the principal topic of discussion was the firing of Mr. Leesch. If the White House gives assurance that Mr. Leesch will be dismissed, Mr. Banks said, the Indians will evacuate the building and then other points will be discussed with the government.

The Indians came to Washington last week in a campaign known as the "Trail of Broken Treaties" to protest their treatment by the government.

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On First Full Day of Freeze

Britons Complain of Price Boosts

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Government offices were swamped today with complaints of price increases on the first full day of the three-month freeze designed to control inflation.

A Labor motion critical of the government's overall economic program was defeated in the House of Commons tonight by 308 votes to 274, a government majority of 34.

The motion said: "The government's mismanagement of the economy has caused the highest unemployment since the '30s, a massive increase in the cost of living and a substantial devaluation of the pound."

The telephone calls, jamming switchboards at the Departments of Agriculture and of Trade and Industry, reflected the confusion surrounding the government's program, which calls for a "standstill" in prices, wages, rents and dividends. Officials took it all calmly, saying they expected such complaints and expressing

confidence that the temporary effort would succeed.

The crucial question of whether the nation's unions would resort to militancy to protest the measures remained unanswered. There were strong statements from various union leaders, but no signs that they would seek to challenge the law by striking for higher wages during the standstill period.

Fortunately for the government, many of the big unions do not have any wage claims pending.

The standstill went into effect with Prime Minister Edward Heath's announcement yesterday. Technically, it will not become law until it clears Parliament in three or four weeks. But, as explained by officials, prices rising between now and the law's effective date could be pushed back to yesterday's levels.

Check of Shops

Despite the hundreds of calls today, a check of shops about London showed no pattern of

price rises. The complaints seemed to focus on control-free items, such as fruit, meat, vegetables and fish. Other callers were merely seeking information on the program.

Mr. Heath, under fire again in the House of Commons from the Labor party opposition, heard some disappointing news tonight when the money markets closed. The pound, which the government hoped would be strengthened by the anti-inflation program, slipped slightly. After a strong start, it fell 55 cent to \$2.3510, partly because of uncertainty over the reaction of trade unions.

About 12 million workers, including 900,000 government manual employees such as busmen, obtained their pay increases shortly before the deadline yesterday. And London Transport announced today that 23,000 busmen settled their wage claim in time.

One union caught in the standstill was the National Union of Journalists. Under an agreement signed last January, provincial journalists were scheduled to receive pay increases of up to \$7 a week in about two months. They must now wait until after the standstill.

In dealing with the problem of monitoring price increases, the government is relying primarily on complaints from the public and the press. It has not set up a new government agency but is counting on existing departments to police the standstill.

During the control period, it will not be against the law to raise either prices or wages. But failure to lower them to levels ordered by government ministers—levels existing as of yesterday—could bring court action.

While Mr. Heath obviously wants help from the public, he made it clear that calls to government offices in London were not the best way to provide it. In the Commons, he turned aside a suggestion that the government pay for long-distance calls, saying a housewife should first challenge the salesman of the goods, then either call or write local government offices.

In overturning the appeals court, the high court said, "Quite apart from any characterization of the strike that continued after the wrongful discharges occurred, the discharges themselves were a sufficient ground for the board's reinstatement order."

Although voting with the other justices, Harry A. Blackmun cautioned against a broad interpretation of the decision. He said:

"The finding of an unfair labor practice here is not to be read, therefore, as necessarily precluding an employer from reliance on appropriate justification other than permanent replacement."

Can't Be Fired for Respecting Picket Line, High Court Rules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that workers fired solely for refusing to cross fellow strikers' picket lines have an absolute right to get their jobs back.

In a dispute growing out of a California movers' strike, the high court said that employees who are victims of unfair labor practices may not be arbitrarily replaced on the job during a strike.

An opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart said: "Unconditional reinstatement of the discharged employees was proper for the simple reason that they were the victims of a plain unfair labor practice by their employer."

The case came to the high court from Santa Maria, Calif., where the teamsters union mounted an organizing campaign among moving companies in August 1967.

When the organizing effort bogged down, the teamsters called a strike against all the companies including the local outlets of International Van Lines.

Four International employees declined to cross the picket lines, and were fired.

Although the company said they were being replaced, no new

workers were actually taken on during the walkout, according to testimony before the National Labor Relations Board and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Economic Strikers

The company turned to the appeals court which agreed that the men were victims of unfair labor practices, but held that they were economic strikers not necessarily entitled to reinstatement.

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Mr. Heath met earlier with his ministers to work out the next phase of his anti-inflation program. He will try to resume talks with labor and industry for a voluntary program.

Mr. Heath said he expected public opinion to prevent anyone from breaking the standstill law, "whether it be a trade union or employee." Accordingly, he said, it might not be necessary for the government to lean heavily on enforcement powers.

U.S. Not Mentioned

For the second year in a row, the armed forces chief did not specifically mention the United States in his speech. Moreover, one of the first floats in the parade reproduced a Pravda headline calling on the public to support the recent series of agreements signed between the

Soviet and the United States.

The entire ruling Politburo of 15 members headed by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev viewed the display, but only Marshal Grechko spoke from the platform on the Lenin Manege just outside the Kremlin.

Only a few thousand Muscovites saw the show in the huge square along with foreign diplomats, correspondents and government officials. Security was as severe as ever with special passes or invitations required for all those wishing to attend.

The entire show was carried by

national television along with shots from other major cities that had their own parades. The day was overcast but temperatures hovered near the freezing mark, just cold enough to permit a light fall of snow.

Traditional Format

The parade followed its traditional format by starting exactly at 10 a.m. with a review of the participating troops by Marshal Grechko, an artillery salute, massed band rendition of the national hymn and the five-minute speech.

There was a dual theme this year—the 55th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution and 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet state by Lenin to replace the imperial Russian empire.

The last parade at which the Russians showed off a new weapon, the 40-ton T-62 tank, was in 1967.

"They dropped some of their older equipment this year because they apparently decided it was obsolete and did not replace it with anything new," a Western military expert said.

After the parade of about 300 vehicles ranging from jeeps to the biggest intercontinental rockets and 5,000 well-drilled troops, a stream of sport club, trade union and party members carrying paper flowers, flags and banners proclaiming production achievements and goals streamlined through the square.

© Los Angeles Times.



IN RED SQUARE—From left, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and President Nikolai Podgorny atop Lenin's tomb reviewing the military parade yesterday marking the 55th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Revolution Day Observed

Soviet Military Parade Shows Restraint

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—In tune with the Kremlin's current peace offensive, the Soviet armed forces presented a muted display of power today in their annual Revolution Day parade through Red Square.

Western military experts noted that the 30-minute military show, which preceded a two-and-a-half-hour civilian parade, was slightly shorter than last year.

Coming two weeks before the first preliminary sessions of the European security conference, which has been a goal of Soviet policy for almost two years, the display avoided direct attacks on rival powers.

Defense Minister Andrei Grechko repeated standard Soviet declarations against "imperialism" but supported the concept of "peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems."

The Soviet Union "will go on rendering all-round aid to the peoples of Vietnam, of progressive Arab states and other countries fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress," Marshal Grechko said.

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11 Given Death in Morocco

In Plot to Assassinate King

KENITRA, Morocco, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—A military tribunal today imposed death sentences on 11 leaders of a mid-air attempt to assassinate King Hassan on Aug. 16.

The verdicts were passed after a three-week trial of 220 air force officers and men accused of complicity in striking the king's Boeing 727 aircraft as he returned from a visit to France.

Jet fighters from Kenitra air base were used in the dramatic attack on the royal airplane, which was riddled with rocket and cannon fire over Tafan.

The crippled airplane landed safely at Rabat airport with the 43-year-old king unharmed. At least eight persons were killed and 47 wounded when other fighters strafed the airport, according to an official report.

The tribunal acquitted 177 of the accused.

Among those sentenced to death by firing squad were Lt. Col. Mohammed Amokrane, 34, former deputy chief of the air force, and Maj. Kouera el-Wali, 38, former commander of the Kenitra Air Base. They had pleaded guilty of trying to kill the king.

The prosecutor asked 14 death sentences.

Prison Terms

The tribunal also sentenced 32 defendants to prison terms ranging from three to 20 years.

Col. Amokrane and Maj. Walaff also confessed to plotting to overthrow the regime with former

Truss Cable Suggested for Tower of Pisa

FIRA, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The leaning tower of Pisa "is ill, indeed gravely ill," the man responsible for its preservation declared today.

Prof. Ubaldo Lumini, the city's superintendent of monuments, suggested in an interview with the Italian news agency Italia 1 that the ancient tower should be attached by a cable to another specially built tower outside the square where it stands.

The cable could be attached to the leaning tower about 15 to 20 meters from the ground to exert a pull of about 20 tons, sufficient to stop any further movement, he said.

Prof. Lumini said that something must be done quickly, because the monument is on the point of entering a "dangerous phase, which could remain stationary for several years more, or could come to a crisis tomorrow."

The plains between Milar Turin have been under fog for the fifth successive day by thick fog, which also hinders road traffic and drivers.

The Milan airports of Malpensa and Linate as well as the C Airport of Turin have been closed for an average of 18 daily since Friday.

Fog Covers No. 5 Of Italy

OF ITALY 5TH D:

ITALIAN, Nov. 7 (AP).—Italian airports were shut for the fifth successive day by thick fog, which also hinders road traffic and drivers.

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The plains

**Lende Said
Set 12-Day
Trip Abroad
to Cuba, Havana, UN,
ico on Itinerary**

VIAGA, Chile, Nov. 7.—President Salvador Allende plans a 12-day visit to the United Nations headquarters in New York, Moscow, Havana beginning Nov. 20, at the Presidential Palace.

Life generally back to after 26 days of nationwide strikes that cost the country \$200 million, Mr. Allende is making plans for a y abroad.

palace sources said that Allende plans to leave San in Nov. 20 for Mexico City after with President Luis

will go to New York, per only one day, for an UN visit. His next stop be Moscow, the palace said.

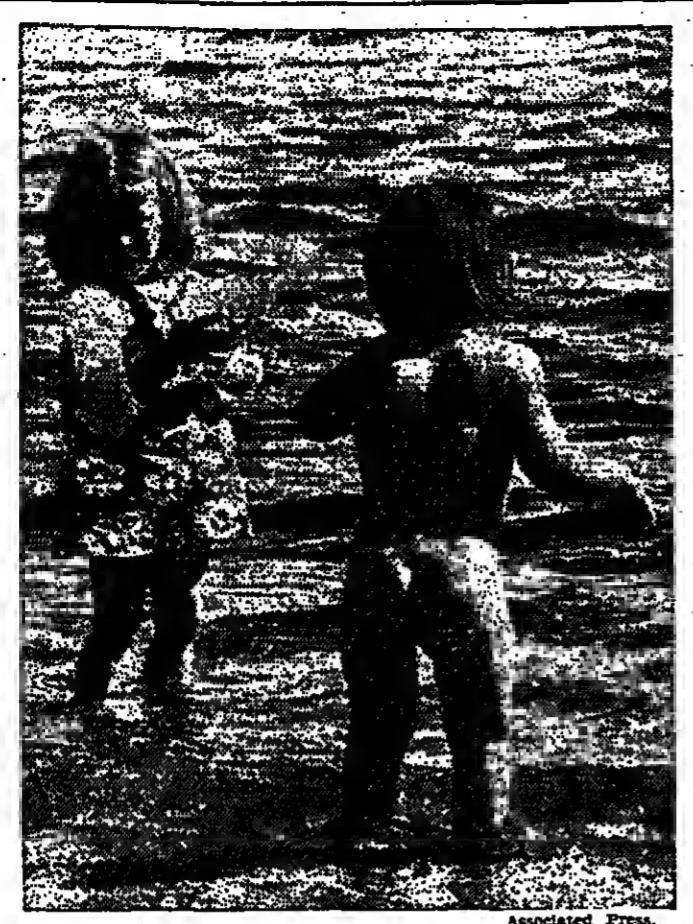
Allende's purpose in visiting Soviet Union was unclear esumably, he would confer with Russian leaders before o Havana, the sources said. Allende is authorized unconstitution to leave Chile maximum of 15 days withing permission from the ss, which is dominated by ion parties.

12-day schedule would get ck with safe margin of paist the deadline, journey follows the government withdrawal last night of le-of-siege decree that had 20 of Chile's 25 provinces military control during the

night-to-dawn curfew was ast Sunday night once a settlement was assured. end of the walkouts was d with a pledge by Gen. Prats, the new interior r, to "do justice" to the demands for an end to dization of private in-

Prats also retains his post y commander. e is no deadline apparently working out a specific set with the strikers.

Strike (LETTA, Malta, Nov. 7 CUPD.) ten labor unions represent 80 percent of Malta's civil-service workers today a one-day strike for Friday test the suspension of 14 ment garage workers who do extra work.



**67 Bolivian Convicts Arrive
In Cuba; Escaped Titicaca Isle**

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Sixty-seven political prisoners who broke out of a Bolivian jail after a soccer match with their guards arrived here by special plane last night.

A Cuban airliner had earlier flown to Peru, where the escapees had first sought refuge after their breakout last Thursday, and picked them up.

Foreign correspondents were not allowed at Havana international airport to see their arrival. But Cuban journalists who had been previously screened were seen going onto the apron to meet them.

The prisoners escaped from a camp on the island of Coati, on Lake Titicaca, 14,000 feet up in the Bolivian Andes, near the border with Peru.

One of them told reporters in Lima yesterday that after the football match they overpowered

**Amin Hails Asians' Ouster
Amid Confusion on Deadline**

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 7 (AP)—Amid some confusion over the deadline by which the last of Uganda's noncitizen Asians must leave, President Idi Amin declared today that the "battle" to bring about their expulsion had been won.

In a statement marking the Muslim feast of Id Ul-Fitr, Gen. Amin stated: "Today, the seventh of November, also happens to be the day on which the people of Uganda are witnessing the end of one chapter of the history of this country and the beginning of another."

"Today, the last of the people who have to leave the country who have done so."

Gen. Amin went on to warn that the expulsion of the Asians was "merely the first battle in the war we have declared," and that Ugandans would have to work hard and put up with "temporary inconveniences" to

win the coming battle to bring the economy under Ugandan control.

Wednesday Deadline?

But while Gen. Amin's statement indicated that the last Asian expellee would have to be out by tonight, other government statements have indicated that the deadline is tomorrow night.

Ten days ago, the Information Ministry, explaining the expulsion legislation, said the Asians would have to leave "on or before November 8." And later today, the government confirmed that deadline.

Certainly not all the Asians who are going will have left by tonight. The last flight taking stateless Asians to Italy, on their way to the United States, is due to leave tomorrow morning. Several flights are due out later tomorrow, bound for refugee camps in Europe under the auspices of the United Nations.

By last night 3,000 Asians had registered at the UN center here, but only 1,500 of these had actually left the country.

Virtually all the 30,000 or so Asians who are settling in Britain, Canada, Australia and India will have left Uganda by tonight.

3 Arabs Wounded

In Gaza Explosion

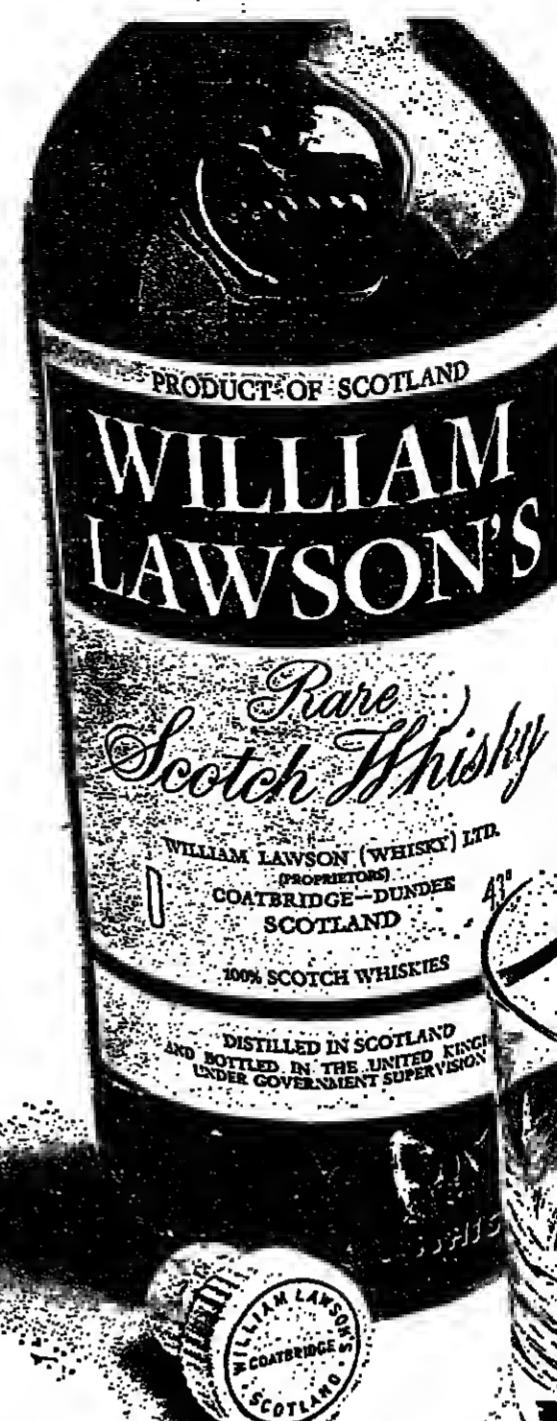
GAZA, Nov. 7 (AP)—An Arab guerrilla hurled an explosive at an Israeli civilian vehicle on the main street of occupied Gaza City, wounding three Arab bystanders, the Israeli military command said today.

An army patrol later discovered another explosive in the same area, apparently thrown at the same time but which did not explode. Army sappers detonated the bomb, eyewitnesses reported.

The hijackers obtained the release of three other guerrillas involved in the Munich Olympic massacre of 11 Israeli athletes and flew them to safety in Tripoli, Libya, before releasing the commando plane and its crew.

Al Anwar said Col. Qadhafi's government has "compiled diplomatic intelligence" that Israel might strike from the sea because Libya is hardly within the range of its fighter-bombers.

It said the security precautions were based on the assumption Israeli submarines might land commando forces to sabotage Libyan ports or oil installations.



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News Analysis

The Strength of Weakness In the Vietnam Peace Game

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The North Vietnamese have professed not to believe that the United States is seriously concerned about Saigon's objections to the cease-fire agreement negotiated by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's representative. But President Nguyen Van Thieu does, in fact, have a real trump to play. His power is precisely the power of weakness, of South Vietnam's dependence on the United States for the "chance of survival" that President Nixon and two presidents before him pledged repeatedly.

As a former U.S. official who is a veteran of Vietnam policy planning put it, "The American public just doesn't realize the enormous leverage Thieu has, especially in the period just before our elections."

The U.S. government has an obsessive fear that if we push too hard, the whole thing will collapse on us," he said.

Mr. Thieu, according to this official, "is probably telling the U.S. in private, as he did in 1968 when negotiations were starting, 'If you insist, gentlemen, I will take no responsibility for what happens.'"

"There may be panic, rout, and you will have a Dunkirk situation trying to get your men out," he went on. "That is up to you."

Aid Cutoff Threat

It is evident, as Hanoi keeps pointing out, that the United States could simply threaten to cut off all aid to Mr. Thieu and that he would then be forced to accept the deal Washington has made or expect to be ousted. But it is also evident to U.S. and Saigon officials that such a threat would probably boomerang on the United States by exploding any semblance of a "peace with honor."

If the war were to be ended in chaos and visible disintegration of the South Vietnamese government, it would be hard for the United States to avoid the label of "surrender," which Mr. Nixon has said he will never accept, and even harder to justify having kept the fighting going for so long.

That nightmare has haunted Washington policy officials ever since 1963, when the United States sanctioned the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem. The aftermath of the coup against him was 18 months of revolving-door governments.

The Saigon administration's hold on South Vietnam was so gravely weakened that in less than two years, North Vietnam was within reach of a military victory. It took bombing of the

Charles de Gaulle.

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, said that the official was misinformed. He said that staff-level contingency plans for postwar development go back several years and that, in recent weeks and months, intensive work has been going on.

"The planning has reached the stage where consideration of the

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EXPERIMENT IN SAFETY—Workman checking prototype of a low-cost safety car it was tested at the Naval Air Station test facility at Lakehurst, N.J. Front of the car is plastic foam, made from combination of plastics, and is eight inches thick. The steering wheel is collapsible. The entire car is made in tubular steel, much more expensive than flat steel, but twice as strong.

Obituaries

ward Long, 64, Ex-Senator From Missouri

Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—U.S. Sen. Edward Long, 64, yesterday of an apparent heart attack suffered at home near this northeast town, a Democrat, whose career began in 1936, died in a bid for re-election to the Senate in 1968. He ran for re-election to the Democratic primary to P. Eagleton, then Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. Sen. Long went on to win the seat, which he still holds, having headed a Senate committee on federal wire in 1965.

In 1967, Life magazine said Mr. Long had misused its subcommittee's resources in an effort to help his Union president James A. Long got \$48,000 in legal fees from Morris Shenker of St. Louis, then an attorney for Hoffa.

Mr. Long said that the fees resulted from his referring five clients to Mr. Shenker, that the cases had no connection with the Teamsters Union and that Mr. Shenker was not Hoffa's attorney.

India Releases 100 Pakistani Women, Infants

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—A group of 100 Pakistani women and children were home today in a plane chartered by the International Red Cross after nearly 11 months' detention in India.

They are part of the 338 Pakistani prisoners India is releasing as a goodwill gesture on the eve of the Muslim festival of Ramadan. The others, including some sick and wounded soldiers, are to be repatriated tomorrow and Thursday.

India has been holding some 80,000 Pakistani prisoners since the war last December, most of them civilians and troops who surrendered to Indian forces in former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, senior Indian and Pakistani Army commanders resumed talks at the Pakistani border post of Wagah today in a further attempt to settle the prolonged dispute over the truce line in Kashmir.

Leased to Ease Prison Crowding

AHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7 Florida's prison system is crowded that a Fort Lauderdale motel is being converted into a temporary prison to help ease the load, its corrections director, Vainwright, said today. announced plans to lease way Motel for \$9,000 for month while a community one center is being built by Pompano. About 60 are taking part in a work-program and not regarded will be housed in the he said.

Paris' Consul In Zaragoza Dies of Burns

Wounded in Bomb Attack Last Week

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Nov. 7 (UPI)—French Consul Roger Tur today died of the injuries suffered when leftist youths bombed his office five days ago, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Tur, 68, suffered third-degree burns over 40 percent of his body in the attack. According to leaflets scattered on the campus of Zaragoza University, the bombing was a reprisal for a recent crackdown by French authorities on Basque separatists who had fled to France.

Garcia Ruiz, director of the Social Security Hospital, said Mr. Tur died at 11:45 a.m. His wife of 45 years, Madeline, and his brother, Maurice, were at his bedside.

Mr. Tur, an industrialist, had been French consul here since 1935.

Chief of state Francisco Franco transmitted his condolences to French President Georges Pompidou, the official news agency, Cifra, said.

The French Embassy said Mr. Tur will be buried in his native town, Nimes.

Earlier Death of Envoy

He was the second recent violent death of Frenchmen representing their country in troubled areas abroad. Pierre Suau, 52, France's top diplomat in North Vietnam, died Oct. 20 of burns suffered Oct. 11 when a U.S. bomb "inadvertently" hit the French embassy in Hanoi during an air raid.

The consulate in Zaragoza was attacked Thursday by three youths who bound Mr. Tur and daubed him with red paint, then set off an incendiary bomb and fled. Two of Mr. Tur's employees were also injured in the bombing.

Three Zaragoza University students have been seized by police and allegedly have admitted the attack. The suspects—identified as Alvaro Noguera, 20, Jose Antonio Melido, 21, and Luis Javier Segarra, 21—face a court-martial and possible death sentences under Spain's anti-terrorism laws, political sources said.

The three reportedly said they were members of a leftist underground group which calls itself the Collective of the Hammer and Sickle. Political sources said they had never heard of an organization with that name.

One of the students was arrested as he was attempting to cross the border into France, police said Saturday. Another youth was shot dead at one of the police roadblocks.

Prince Virginio Orsini
ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prince Virginio Filippo Orsini, 80, duke of Gravina and member of one of the most ancient and noble families of Rome, died of a heart attack today.

Prince Orsini, who fought in World War I and the Spanish Civil War on Generalissimo Franco's side as a pilot, had lived for several years in the United States.

French Kidnapper, Jail-Breaker Caught

SOISSONS, France, Nov. 7 (AP)—Police today shot into the tires of a stolen car and without a struggle, arrested Michel Fauquel, who escaped from prison early Saturday while serving a 15-year term for kidnapping.

Fauquel, 29, was convicted of abducting three-year-old Sophie Duguet while she was walking along a country road in 1969 and holding her four days before collecting a million-franc ransom.

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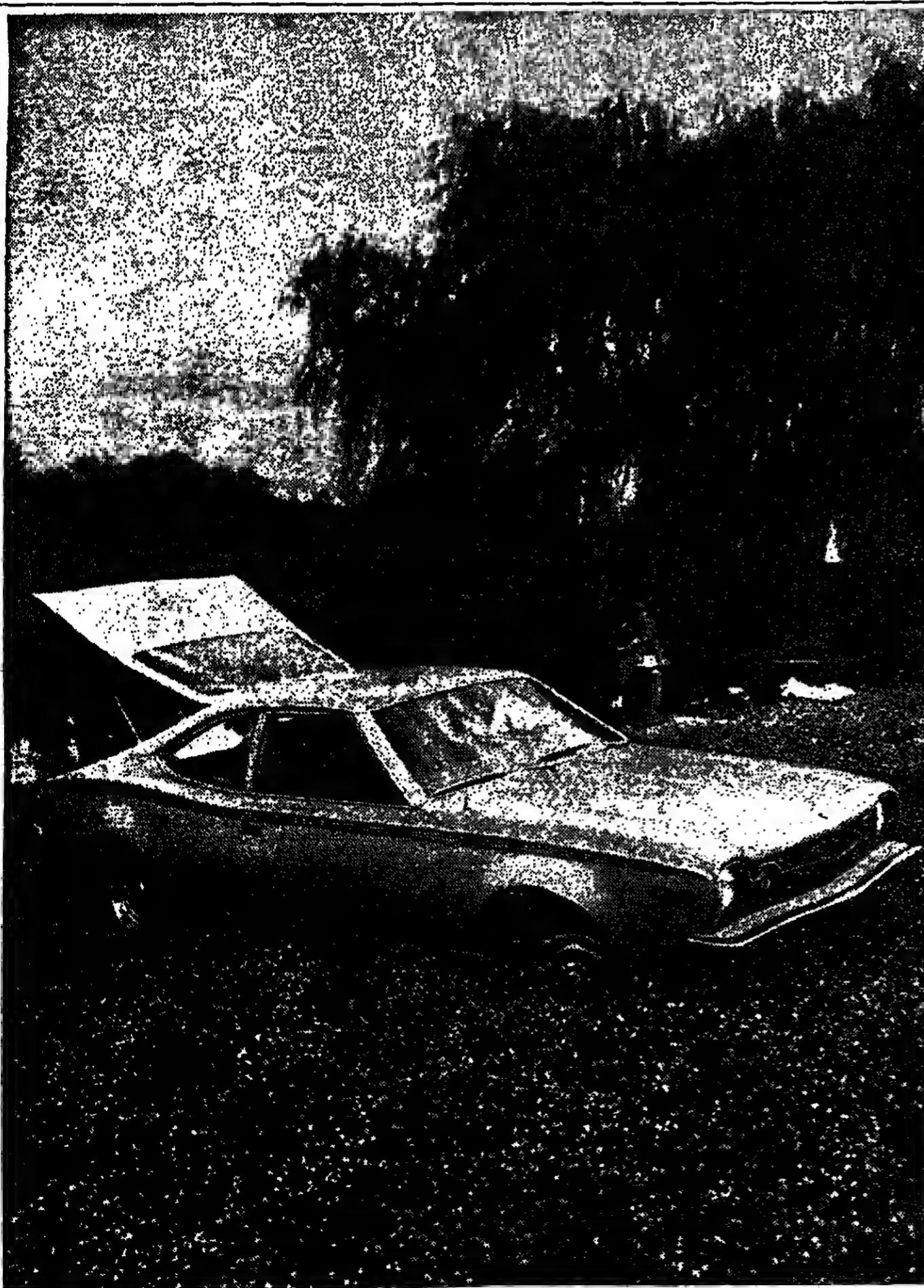
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AMERICAN MOTORS

1973 Hornet

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8—Wednesday, November 8, 1972 *

Early Frost in Britain

Like Mr. Nixon, Prime Minister Heath has been forced into a policy he has long resisted: the imposition of controls over wages, prices, rents and dividends. Galloping inflation, moving at an even faster pace than that which the American President sought to check a pound that is just as uneasy as was the dollar, has had an impact upon the Conservative government similar to that which moved the Republican administration a year ago.

Historically, the British would seem better able to cope with this system of controls than the Americans. The record of British compliance with elaborate checks on income and expenditure during, and for years after, World War II, was almost unique in the capitalist world. But that was some time ago, the emergency was palpable in the bombs that fell on British soil and the troopers carrying men to the fighting fronts, or returning with cargoes of the wounded. The pressures now are far subtler, far less easy to characterize in starkly simple terms, far more susceptible to pleas of particular unfairness in their application.

Moreover, the forces that have caused the application of controls are precisely those which have to be controlled—that is, the war now is not against some alien enemy, but against domestic wages and prices and those who seek to raise them. To stimulate production, and thus maintain British trade,

requires incentives—and it is just those incentives that must be limited.

In the United States, the complex business of inspiring an expansion of employment through investment while at the same time controlling inflation brought about many anomalies that have been capitalized upon by the opposition during the campaign just ended. In Britain, the political opposition, including the labor unions that are an integral part of it, have more weapons of protest and obstruction at their command than were available to either Democrats or the unions in America, and the British national mood, heated by the debate over the Common Market, makes it less easy to keep controls effective at this time.

What Britain faces now, however, and what America has been confronting for the past year, is common to virtually all the industrialized West—and, for that matter, to Japan. It is the penalty of technological affluence, of the rising aspirations it engenders and of the inevitable limits that must be imposed upon those aspirations, when the limits of economic expansion begin to loom. It constitutes what the Communists are wont to call one of the contradictions of capitalism. But modern capitalism has methods for coping with such a crisis that the older capitalism would have despised. Those methods can be both realistic and humane—if government and people combine to make them work.

The Mideast 'Peace Vacuum'

Progress towards a Vietnam settlement leaves the Mideast conspicuously isolated as the one big problem area where nothing much positive seems to be going on. It's a "peace vacuum," if you will. In earlier days and moods, the United States might have rushed in with a "peace initiative." Fortunately, this seems unlikely now. Not only is the taste of Mr. Nixon's first-term initiative, the late "Rogers Plan," still fresh and bitter but awareness has spread that it was precisely American haste to bring about a settlement which helped produce the 1969-70 crisis—the Egyptian-Israeli military confrontation, overlaid by Soviet-American political confrontation—whose easing took the next two years.

It is worth saying this now if only to make the point that the American presidential contest has not undermined American diplomacy. Competition for Jewish voters has indeed led both parties to make any number of silly and unnecessary statements—statements of a sort to make President Sadat complain of the United States' "insane support" for Israel. But the complaint is not so important as the conclusion Mr. Sadat draws from it. If he concludes that Egypt must seek peace not through Washington but with Tel Aviv—that peace is as much a matter of the relationship between nations as of the disposition of territory—then the campaign hyperbole will have served a useful purpose. If he concludes that the hyperbole represents merely a distasteful interlude before resumption of another American effort to impose a settlement, then the opposite holds. Mr. Sadat's judgment presumably

will also be affected by the word that comes from Washington after the election.

No matter who sends that word, the situation in Egypt may have more promise than is commonly perceived. Moscow has put its men into Egypt to tempt a Soviet-American showdown for reasons of its own; now that Mr. Sadat has ousted the Russian advisers and experts he is at last—if he so chooses—master of his own policy. The Russian withdrawal unquestionably erodes much of the real fear and the pretext of danger that made Israeli diplomacy so rigid in the past. Mr. Sadat might encourage further Israeli flexibility by moving towards talks on reopening the Suez Canal. Continued delay and indecision play directly into the most hardline Israelis' hands. The longer Mr. Sadat waits, the more political pressure he puts himself under at home, and the more his Arab friends cut their own deals with the United States—look at, variously, Yemen, Sudan, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

Since 1967, Egypt has added to its population a number of people larger than the total population under Israeli control. The economic crisis in Egypt deepens, the social crisis becomes more inflammable, the no-war/no-peace pose does increasing violence to the nation's real needs. The Institute for Strategic Studies figures Cairo spends a quarter of its GNP—not just its budget but its GNP—on defense. Yet nowhere is there anyone who will say that Egypt's military establishment can either defend the country against Israeli attack or enable it to regain lost territory. Is there anywhere a country more in need of moving along the path to peace?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

To European Union

If the enlarged European Economic Community can keep to targets and timetables fixed by heads of the nine member governments, it may well achieve its aim of transforming itself into a European Union by the end of 1980. Even if some targets are missed, the myriad projects launched by the recent summit conference will make it extremely difficult for any member to stop the clock on European integration.

Assumption of these additional tasks by the Commission and staff in Brussels will progressively extend Community integration. It will also make almost inevitable the expansion of control over these institutions by the European Parliament. France was able to detour a Dutch proposal at Paris for direct election of the Parliament; but the communiqué restated the principle and promised action in the near future.

The astonishingly wide range of decisions and instructions emanating from the summit meeting indicates that members at last have confronted most of the foreseeable implications and complications of integration. France got the commitment it sought

for launching by next April a Community monetary cooperation fund, aimed at maintaining currency exchange rates within narrow limits.

In return, West Germany won French agreement that steps toward economic union must parallel progress toward monetary union. Britain and Italy got a firm commitment for creation of a Community fund for developing depressed regions of member countries. The Community also promised a series of new programs for assisting developing countries; a common "global" policy for the new round of GATT negotiations next year on removal of trade barriers, and common policies on energy, environment and social progress.

"It was clear," Prime Minister Heath told Britain's House of Commons, "that the achievement of enlargement has given a new impetus to the Community's development." If the Europe of the Nine achieves even half of the new goals it sets out for itself in Paris, that will prove to be understatement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

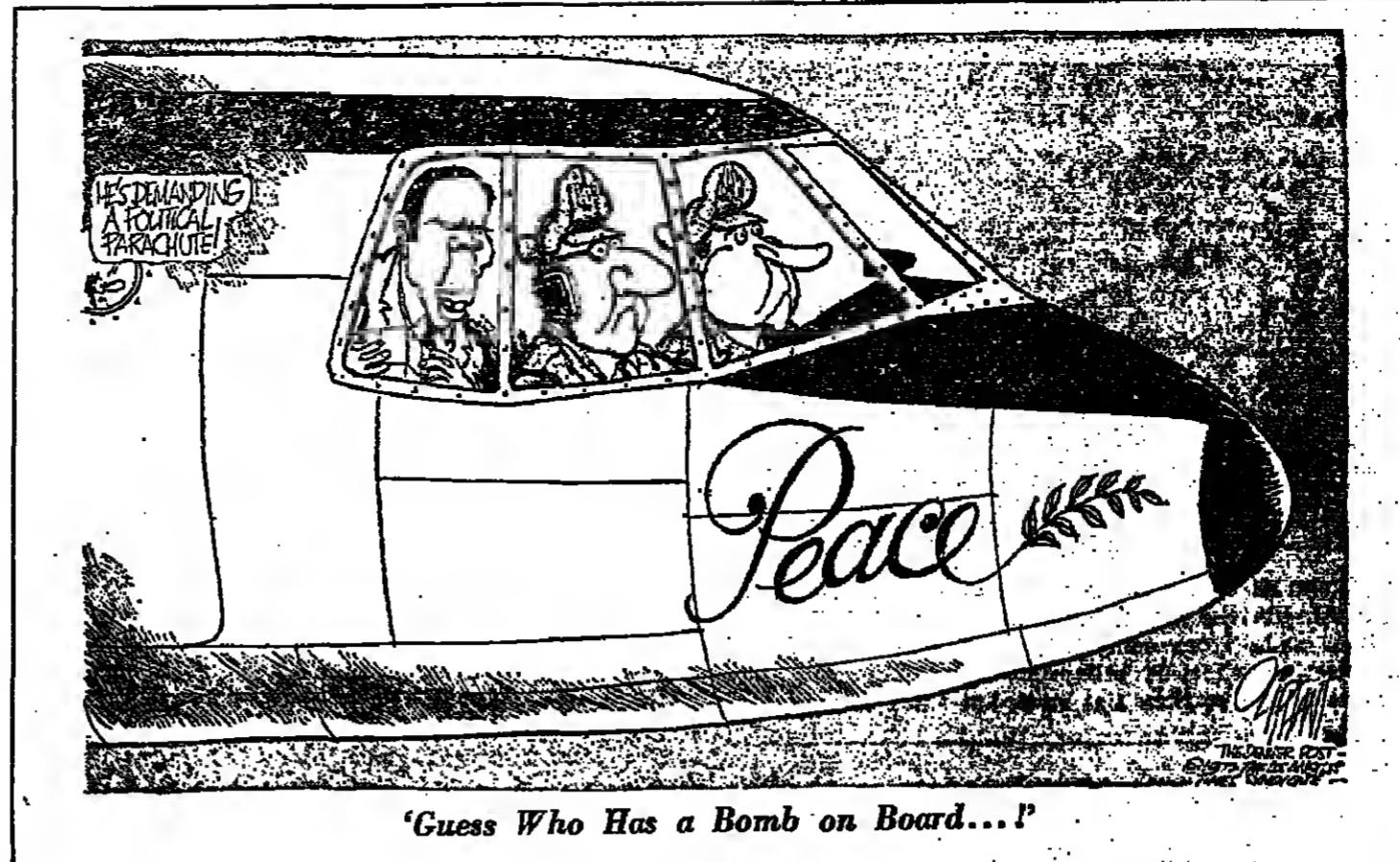
November 8, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary Long says that there is no foundation for the Cuban war scare. The prospect for the Navy is so peaceful that the captain of our biggest ship has been ordered to Washington to sit upon a board to prepare a bill to reorganize the personnel of the Navy service. Other big ships are undergoing winter repairs. President McKinley regards the Cuban situation as one that is most peaceful.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1922

NEW YORK—Although not all of the returns are in, the election of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic standard bearer, as governor of New York State is practically assured. Early returns from up-state precincts and from Greater New York itself give the Democratic candidate a substantial lead over his Republican opponent. This victory can be attributed to local rather than to any outstanding national issues.



'Guess Who Has a Bomb on Board...?'

Allende After Two Years: A Violent Gulf

By Lewis H. Duguid

BUENOS AIRES.—President Salvador Allende has directed Chile for two years now on what is proving to be a rough road to elective socialism. So far, the one clear result of this unprecedented experiment is polarization of the electorate.

Chileans brought rare political talents to the challenge of peacefully transforming the essence of their economy. They already had created a democracy based on proven ability to resolve all conflicts by compromise and by the vote.

Allende's unimpeded assumption of power on Nov. 3, 1970, exemplified this Chilean genius. He had narrowly won a three-way popular race for the presidency, gaining 36 percent of the vote. An opposition-dominated congress duly elected this Marxist whose program of sweeping change included dissolution of that congress in favor of a "people's assembly."

Yet today, the art of compromise is intimidated by formation of pro and anti-government blocs that are taking up ever more intransigent positions.

The 26-day strike of truckers and shopkeepers, which ended Monday, was a result of this polarization. Striking opposition forces are violating legal norms to embarrass the government, which they accuse of violating the constitution in takeovers of private property.

Ominous Trend

Neither side had precluded negotiation in this or the many other conflicts that have enveloped the strength of the coalition. But the antagonisms between those two groups remain intense, and the other parties, too, often show more interest in maintaining their identity than in cooperating to achieve the common program.

Conversations with leaders in the government and others close to it make clear that these rivalries have hobbled Allende's administration.

Distribution of government jobs is by a formula that reflects the complexity of a five-party coalition. If the president of the central bank is a Socialist, the vice-president must be a Communist and the Christian left had better hold a key secretariat.

These deaths had great impact on this society that had remained largely free of the violence common elsewhere. Until then, it was as if the Andes Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the West had chosen to protect the silver of a nation.

Today, shock troops of the left and right guard demonstrating student groups with staves and even chains. The amount of actual violence is still limited, but again the trend is ominous.

The opposition holds Allende culpable for the spread of this organized violence, saying he has failed to move against the Leftist Revolutionary Movement (known as MIR for its Spanish initials) and its sympathetic splinter groups.

Youth Movement

This youth movement grew in the last years of the previous government, appealing to those who feel socialism must result from violent struggle. When Allende's electoral chances looked good, after 20 years as a loss, the MIR halted its assaults on property owners.

But once Allende took office, this rather small band of youths quickly became a most effective tool, pushing the government to bend the laws in order to bring land and industry under government ownership.

When farms were seized without the due process provided under the agrarian reform laws, a MIR unit often manned the blockade at the roadside. If the owners resisted, the MIR was bound to show up.

Allende at first tried to win over the MIR, and at times it seemed possible that it would join his Popular Unity coalition. Later he denounced the movement's illegal acts and warned of firm measures. But the only clear reaction came from the extreme right, which began to develop its own counter-measures.

Chile's youth seems to have taken a military turn, paradoxical on the road to socialism. Every political group has its bannered, uniformed marching units—and

the bureaucratic system, no matter how effective a decision-maker the president proved to be. But the result at this point has strengthened the hand of those who call for more drastic action and less adherence to Chile's constitutional traditions.

The main reason for the polarization of the electorate may turn out to be the failure to maintain even a limited understanding with the opposition Christian Democratic party.

Since Allende's supporters are a minority in both houses of the congress, he was elected only at the sufferance of the Christian Democrats. The party demanded and received at that time assurances that its middle-level government jobholders would not be purged and that constitutional processes would be honored.

The platform of the third-ranking Radomiro Tomic, the Christian Democratic candidate, has differed surprisingly little from Allende's.

But the Christian Democrats soon became an ever more intransigent opposition. Allende made approaches, just as he did to the MIR, but without success.

The Christian Democrats say that Allende failed to live up to the spirit of the guarantees he had accepted on election. The principal allegation involves his manner of nationalizing private property without consulting the congress.

When Allende has submitted bills that have been rejected, with the big exception of the constitutional amendment nationalizing American copper interests. So Allende has combed the archives to find forgotten legislation that would justify government intervention of industries and their de facto incorporation into the state.

That is what concerns the increasingly militant opposition, and the chances of an intensely violent confrontation have increased sharply.

Allende in his highly powerful presidency must accept a large share of responsibility for this trend, just as he will reap the political rewards if he manages to avoid the confrontation.

The World and the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is inevitable that the United States must now give priority in its foreign policy over the next four years to relationships with allied countries above this loosely linked economic area.

And when one of the parties takes an initiative affecting the bank, it is likely to do so through its man rather than through the normal administrative channels of responsibility.

Those within the government who are discontent with Allende charge that he fails to make the decisions necessary to overcome the inertia of the coalition's "rule by committee," and that the decisions he does announce often are not followed up.

One example of the latter came at the outset of the shopkeepers' strike, and probably saved Allende from much grief. He went on the government-commander-in-chief radio network to announce that any foreigner who failed to open his shop would be expelled across the border.

Henceforth, however, the very nature of an evolving world requires readjustment of the partnerships between the United States and its principal Atlantic and Pacific friends. America is on the road to a volunteer army that does away with conscription and this will inevitably be reflected in the size of its manpower commitment to NATO.

Likewise, the continued rapid rise of Japan's commercial power and the enlargement of the European Common Market, accompanied by the market's pledge to observe its own currency basis, make the American trade balance and the position of the dollar urgent international matters.

Leadership Problem

Finally there is what Nixon has called the leadership problem in U.S. society itself and the need to revive the American moral fiber, eroded by a combination of problems involving disillusion with the Vietnam conflict. As the old two-block world dissolves and the United States reduces its commitments to a level commensurate with its resources, it must provide adequate quality of leadership in all fields to insure this adjustment is applied in a measured way.

With respect to all these matters—military, commercial, diplomatic and monetary—the position of the dollar is crucial. This fact alone imposes on Washington priority attention to Japan, with its mounting wealth, and to the Common Market, with its desire to disengage from economic over-dependence on the United States.

The dollar is still West Europe's transnational currency. American conglomerates have immense dollar investments on this continent—as well as in the major oil-producing centers elsewhere on which Europe depends so heavily.

Letters

Kashmir Deadlock

My attention has been drawn to the editorial "Kashmir Deadlock" (IHT, Oct. 27).

Your reference that "it is doing much good now for the Mujib of Bangladesh to see President Bhutto's long-stalled offer of direct talks" seems to only begging the question. The prime minister of Bangladesh said ad nauseam that Bangladesh had no objection to holding bilateral talks with Pakistan on. Pakistan had recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign and independent nation. You would certainly agree that Sheikh Mujib is a man, who also happens to be prime minister of Bangladesh; I afford to meet the press of Pakistan when the consistently lays claim on the territory of Bangladesh as an integral part of Pakistan.

It will make sense, as you very rightly pointed out, the view of the acute economic and social problems obtaining in part of the world an effective rapprochement between the parties involved would be desirable. It is however a story to say that Sheikh Mujib, the prime minister sovereign and independent nation should meet the president Pakistan who still claims the territory of Bangladesh as a part of Pakistan—and this agrees is rather an untenable position for any self-respecting nation to accept, and least of all for Sheikh Mujib, who is tiring on the blood of millions of souls.

W. RAHMAN,
Geneva, Bangladesh M.L.

Foreign Aid

In these various countries generally agree that American foreign aid program had Allende's approach been different are now in a pact with the conservative National party and the Radicals.

Tomic, who tried to keep lines open to Allende, has lost leadership of the party to former president Eduardo Frei, whose opposition to Allende keeps growing.

Uncertain Future

With two years of Allende's six-year term completed, the political prospects of his gaining strength look limited. His own backers often talk of defeat—or an indecisive stand-off—in the congressional elections next March. One hears the argument that even if the opposition returns to power it will be unable to rule, because the workers will remain loyal to Allende.

The economic factor, not treated here, is also complicated. Inflation will far exceed 100 percent this year. But those who have provoked it profit to have achieved the more important long-run advantage of gaining control of most important industry and commerce.

That is what concerns the increasingly militant opposition, and the chances of an intensely violent confrontation have increased sharply.

If people have the brains to be born with, which recent years have led one to doubt believe this piece will make deep impression.

CONRAD ROTHEING,
Menorca, Spain.

Money Draft

Art Buchwald's piece, "A Fite to End All Wars" (IHT, Oct. 1), in which he suggests drafting fortunes of men who stay home during a war, should read by everyone in the West world. The great humor finally struck a nerve, but g

If people have the brains to be born with, which recent years have led one to doubt believe this piece will make deep impression.

CONRAD ROTHEING,
Menorca, Spain.

lem facing the White House requires the same kind of conceptual planning that marked successful foreign policy during the past four restless years.

The world at large leaves a sigh of relief each time a U.S. president has been chosen. There is a feeling that major decisions are delayed during the lengthy campaign so that others, such as Vietnam, Middle East negotiations, are affected by emotional considerations of American voters.

Consequently momentous developments such as further military reform or the start of European security conference were postponed until early 1973, though several capitals earlier action. Everyone who recognizes that until the question who shall inhabit the White House is settled and until the tenant is free to devote all time to pressing problems, the world must hold its breath. The cycle again over.

But is it not time for American legislators to consider shortening the period of president election paralysis? This period was originally conceived when the United States was a minor agricultural country avoiding international responsibilities and sending voters to the polls by horse and buggy. It was not conceived for television, jet travel, missile, special drawing rights, nuclear explosions and outer space—all the problems they bring.

A historical frontier is about to be crossed in which the new multipolar world is formally recognized and our own role within it is accepted. But even if the famous American profile is now lowered on other continents, it must not vanish over the horizon. This is the principal problem.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairmen
John Hay Whitney
Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
General Manager
André Bling</

Barcelona

A Music Festival With Something for Everyone

By Paul Moor

BARCELONA (IHT).—The Barcelona Festival, held this year for the 10th time, continues to concentrate on programs which contrast the old with the new. Traditionalists got the Vienna Philharmonic twice, under Iván Kertész, playing nothing more recent than Brahms, and on two other evenings Wolfgang Behrend gave a credible performance of a new guitar concert and Siegfried Palm showed familiar mastery in unveiling imaginative new work for cello and orchestra called "Quasi Fantasia."

Those interested in the contemporary scene got, for instance, Schoenberg's Piano Concerto and a work by the grand old man among living Catalonian composers, Federico Mompou, as well as a number of truly avant-garde works, including several world premieres. Something for everybody, or almost everybody, came with the closing concert, when Antoni Ros Marqués conducted the Barcelona Municipal Orchestra and assorted vocal forces in the first local performance of Mahler's big Third Symphony.

Voltage Problem

International disparity of voltage sabotaged, at least partially, a scheduled program of Scriabin's piano music, played by Hilde Somer, against a visual background provided by something called the Pablo Light Show, imported at considerable expense from the United States. The incompatibility between the Pablo lasers and Barcelona's electric current forced the substitution, in conjunction with only a few of the piano works, of some quite pretty but rather bland abstract color films on an upstage screen.

Paris Theater: A Role for Claude Rich

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Is there an actor anywhere in the world who would turn down the opportunity to play God and Jack-the-Ripper in the same play?

Not Claude Rich. Like Peter O'Toole, who starred in the screen version of "The Ruling Class" before him, the French actor was unable to resist the temptation. That is why Peter Barnes's sophomore lampoon of the British establishment entitled "Homni Soit Qui M'a Pensé" in Claude Roy's translation—is at the Théâtre de Paris.

Fresh from a long and prosperous engagement in "Hadrian VII" (in which he played both the Pope and the Edwardian novelist Roche), Mr. Rich has apparently mistaken this new English import for "Hadrian VII." But roles—even juicy double roles—do not automatically constitute sound plays and his latest vehicle is a shaky, jejune contraption that suggests a musical comedy libretto divorced from a compensating score. Indeed, to amend for the missing "original" music, bits of "La Traviata" and "Tristan" are broadcast and there is attempted singing and dancing—minus instrumental accompaniment—of "The Varsity Drag" and "My Blue Heaven."

It is the author's aim to mock the dusty traditions of imperial England which, though long

vanished from public gaze, continue to be upheld and practiced, he contends, in the stately country mansions that have not yet been turned into tourist picnic grounds. The play has nothing of the nonchalance, acid humor of the "Mangham" and "Lonsdale" comedies treating similarly of corruption in high places and is but broad and foolish burlesque.

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**ier Profits
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**be Steel Net Off
6 in Half Year**

Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The
among leading Japa-
is firmly upward, re-
veral banks indicated

stry's largest com-
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank
has declared a dividend of
\$1.65 a share, payable Dec. 9, to holders of record
Nov. 16. The company paid 85 cents each in
March, June and September, with a 25-cent
special payment in June for a total for the year of
\$4.45. In 1971, it paid 85 cents in each quarter
for a total of \$3.40 a share.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**GM Raises Dividend**

General Motors has declared a dividend of
\$1.65 a share, payable Dec. 9, to holders of record
Nov. 16. The company paid 85 cents each in
March, June and September, with a 25-cent
special payment in June for a total for the year of
\$4.45. In 1971, it paid 85 cents in each quarter
for a total of \$3.40 a share.

Pepsico Renews Bid for Rheingold

Pepsico and Rheingold have settled their litiga-
tion and an amended Pepsico tender offer for 1.6
million Rheingold shares at \$23 a share will be
mailed to shareholders. The new offer extends
the time within which shares may be tendered or
withdrawn to 5 p.m. on Nov. 16 instead of Nov. 9.
Also, Pepsico will purchase all Rheingold shares
in excess of 1.6 million if more than that are
tendered. There are 3.2 million Rheingold com-
mon shares outstanding.

Siemens Weighs Dividend Increase

Siemens is considering proposing a dividend of
8 marks per share for the year ended Sept. 30,
up from 7 DM paid for the preceding year. The
electrical company says the 14 percent increase
appears possible on the basis of preliminary re-
turns of the worldwide group for the past year.
Without reporting profit, Siemens says preliminary
results show that in addition to a higher payout,
the company will be able to make "an appropriate"
allocation to reserves. While implying that
its profit rose in the last year, Siemens says
earnings were not as high as they had been in

relation to sales and "are still below international
standards." Worldwide sales rose 15 percent to
15.2 billion DM. The share of foreign business in
overall sales dropped to 40 from 42 percent in the
previous fiscal year.

P&O Reorganization Urged

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank represent-
ing institutional shareholders of Peninsular & Ori-
ental Steam Navigation, says the P&O should be
drastically reorganized. In a letter to
shareholders, the bank said Sir John Sanders,
former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corp., should be appointed P&O
chairman. The letter argued that there is no ad-
vantage for P&O to merge with Bovis Ltd. It said
Bovis' rapid profit growth has been by short-
term property transactions, mainly home develop-
ment.

Steelmakers to Curb Exports

Japan's six largest steel companies have agreed
to form a cartel to control exports of seamless
steel tubes. The cartel, which encompasses compa-
nies accounting for 85 percent of production,
will limit seamless pipe exports to goods valued
at less than \$340 million in the year ending Aug.
31, a quota set 15 percent above actual shipments in
the like year-earlier period. The quota will be
administered on a global basis, meaning the
growth rate for exports to any single country
could show a much greater rate of increase than
15 percent during the period in which the cartel
is in effect.

Economic Analysis**Heath Takes the Nixon Road to Controls**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It was
inevitable that Britain, like the
United States, would find it
necessary to resort to wage and
price controls. The pity is that it
took so long, in each case, for the
leadership to bite the bullet and
impose a wage-price freeze to
initiate the controls system.

As far back as the fall of 1969,
Arthur F. Burns, then counselor to
President Nixon, began to urge
an "incomes policy" here when it
became all too evident there was
no other way to curb excessive
union and corporate power.

But it took another 18 months
—until Aug. 15, 1971—before Mr.
Nixon moved. And it was the
shaky state of the dollar that
triggered the action.

The situation in Britain has
been worse for a longer period of
time. Over the past five years, the
British retail price index shot up

36 percent. The recent annual
jump has been 8 percent, the
highest in Europe. Wages have
been skyrocketing at about a 17
percent annual rate.

Privately, American officials
thought that Prime Minister Ed-
ward Heath should have tried to
break the stranglehold of union
power last June, co-incident with
the float of the pound. Even now,
the British government put on a
bad show, with too much talk and
not enough decisiveness. Thus,
many beat the freeze deadline
with a final inflationary grab.

So long as the big unions re-
tain the power to shut a country
down or an economy down, so long
as corporate concentration of
production permits prices to be
set without regard to supply-
demand factors, society must have
some power of response, or it will
be helpless.

That is what Prime Minister
Heath has come to realize. Like
Mr. Nixon and Mr. Burns, he
had to abandon ideology in
favor of the only practical answer
to oligopoly power.

Permanent Weapon

The next step, which may be a
bigger philosophical hurdle, is this:
Controls will have to become a
permanent weapon in a government's
arsenal of tools for managing the modern industrial
economy. At a minimum, the
power to control wages and prices
will have to exist in stand-by
form.

To be sure, controls should not
be expected to replace monetary
and fiscal policy. But in modern
societies, reliance on fiscal-monetary
policies without wage-price
restraint will only lead to infla-
tion, or high unemployment—or,
as was the case in the first years
of the Nixon administration, an
unacceptable combination of both.

It is the labor leaders who get
most upset by the imposition of
wage and price controls, which,
they fear, work in favor of cor-
porate profits and against labor's
share of national income.

This has not been true of the
American experience since Au-
gust, 1971—and there is no rea-
son to think that the rules will
be slanted in favor of the busi-
ness sector in Britain.

Found Declines

LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The
pound lost ground in erratic trading today, disappointing govern-
ment hopes that the wages and
prices freeze would start the pound
on a steadily upward course.

The closing price was \$2.3510,
down 45 of a cent from yester-
day's close.

Foreign exchange dealers said
their customers apparently were
reacting to fears that the trade
unions would not go along with
the wages freeze and might chal-
lenge the government's program.

**U.S. Panel Urges
8.5% Ceiling on
Funds' Sales Fee**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-
DJ).—The National Association of
Securities Dealers (NASD), acting
under congressional mandate to prevent "excessive" charges for
investors, proposed today an 8.5
percent ceiling on mutual fund
sales charges.

Within this limit, the size of
the sales charges paid by in-
vestors would depend largely on
whether a fund offered investors
any of three sales-related services
specified by the NASD, the self-
regulatory organization for the
over-the-counter securities mar-
ket.

A fund generally would be
permitted to charge the maximum
only if it offered all three of
these services: Reinvestment of
an investor's dividends (without
any separate sales charge) upon
request within a certain period;
sales-charge discounts on large
single purchases of fund shares;
and similar discounts to in-
vestors who, through prior pur-
chases, have accumulated a
specified amount of fund shares.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or clos-
ing interbank rates for the dollar on
the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Stcr. 18 per \$1.	2.2510	2.2574
Belg. fr. (A1.)	44.17-20	44.17-20
Belg. fr. (B1.)	44.65-105	44.65-105
Deutsche mark	3.1258-62	3.1254-58
French franc	50.00-10	50.00-10
Ecuador	29.81-35	29.91-35
Fr. fr. (A1.)	5.9178-025	5.9200-25
Fr. fr. (B1.)	5.9125-0735	5.9135-42
Guilder	2.2270-10	2.2260-75
Italian lira	1.23	1.23
Lirot	56.40-45	56.45-56.15
Pasta	63.45-75	62.45-75
Schilling	33.195-21	33.195-21
Sw. krona	4.7470-75	4.7470-75
Swiss franc	5.7225-35	5.7225-35
Yen	10.10	10.10

A: Fr. Fr. Commercial

**U.S. Seeks
Industrial
Free Trade****Calls It Basis for New
Talks on Trade Reform**

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The

United States today suggested
that preparations for next
year's world trade negotiations
should be drastically reorganized. In a letter to
shareholders, the bank said Sir John Sanders,
former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corp., should be appointed P&O
chairman. The letter argued that there is no ad-
vantage for P&O to merge with Bovis Ltd. It said
Bovis' rapid profit growth has been by short-
term property transactions, mainly home develop-
ment.

NYSE Studies Bigger World Role

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A
plan for internationalizing in-

vestments was outlined here to-
day by James J. Needham, chair-
man of the New York Stock Ex-

change.

Asked what sort of extension
of trading hours he was con-
sidering, Mr. Needham said that
initially they might be extended by

half an hour in both the morning and the afternoon. AP-
Dow Jones reported.

Later he said the hours might
be extended by a further half
hour in the morning and one hour
in the afternoon, resulting in
trading from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
EST. Currently the exchange operates from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

He recalled that while serving

as a commissioner of the Securities & Exchange Commission he

had suggested that one of the ultimate benefits of increased automation in the securities industry would be markets that might remain open for business 24 hours a day to accommodate time zones around the world.

U.S. Hits Deals by 2 Oil Cos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).

The Federal Trade Commission
yesterday accused two of the
nation's top 20 oil companies
of illegal arrangements with
their independent service station

dealers.

The FTC charged that lease
agreements used by Phillips Pe-
troleum Co., the nation's 10th
largest oil company, are anti-
competitive and coercive, denying
dealers control over their own
business operations.

It also charged Standard Oil
Co. of Ohio (Sohio), the country's
16th largest oil company, with
engaging in unlawful price fixing
and coercive practices against
its dealers.

Mr. Needham noted foreign in-
vestors now participate, either as
buyer or seller, in more than 15
percent of all transactions on the
exchange.

The volume of gross purchases
and sales in U.S. securities by
foreign investors last year was
\$22.5 billion, he said, and is ex-
pected to rise to \$30 billion this
year.

Concerning the advisory com-
mittee, Mr. Needham said John
Leslie, chairman of Eache & Co.,
will be chairman.

Other members are: Harry B.
Anderson, chairman of Merrill
Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
International Ltd.; George W.
Ball, senior managing director of
Lehman Brothers; I. W. Burn-
ham, chairman of Burnham &
Co.; Henry E. Fowler, general
partner of Goldman Sachs & Co.;
André Meyer, general partner of
Lazard Frères & Cie.; Leo Mifflin,
chairman of Salomon Brothers; and
Frank A. Petrie, director of
Morgan Stanley & Co.; Robert
V. Ross, general partner of
Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.;
and Nathaniel Samuel, general
partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Needham is in London for
the opening of the new stock
exchange here. Later this week
he will visit Moscow for what
he has called exploratory talks
on the role the U.S. securities
industry could play in developing
commercial exchanges be-
tween the two countries.

He is to visit Japan next year,
and at the press conference today
said he would appreciate and
accept an invitation to visit China.

Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and com-
modities markets were closed
Tuesday, election day.

You don't speak German.
Maybe you've never even
been to Germany.
So why should
Westdeutsche Landesbank
care about you?

The right people

If you're seeking agents,
representatives, customers in

Germany . . . the
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can put you in touch with
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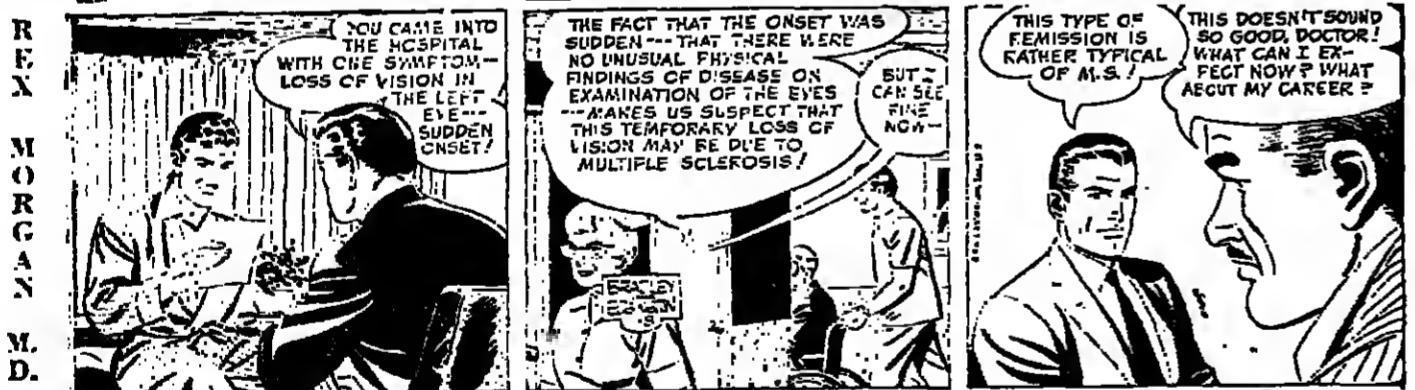
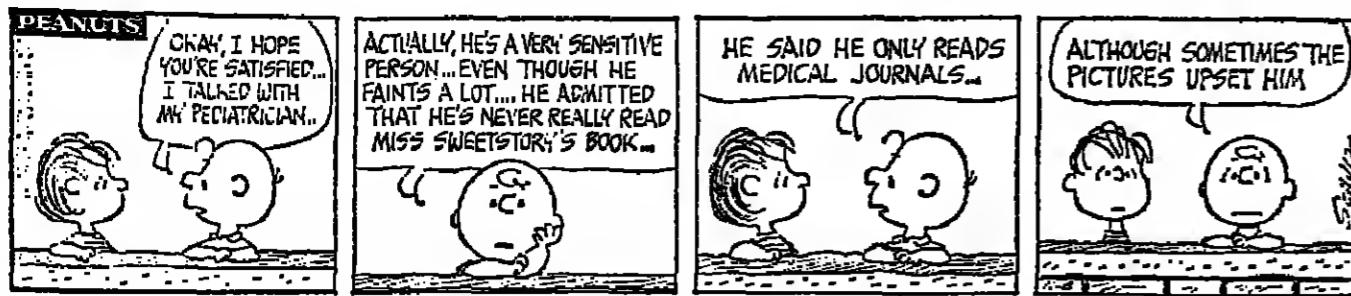
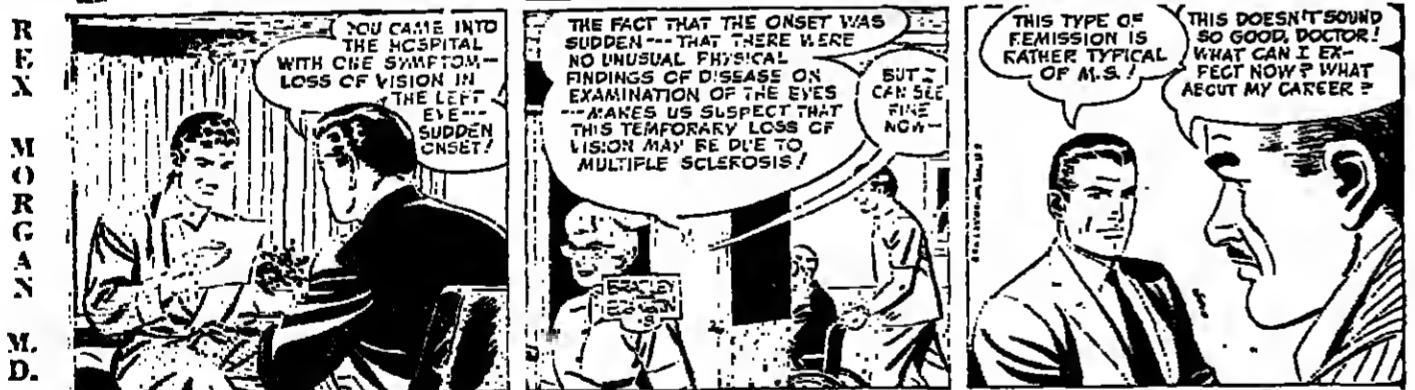
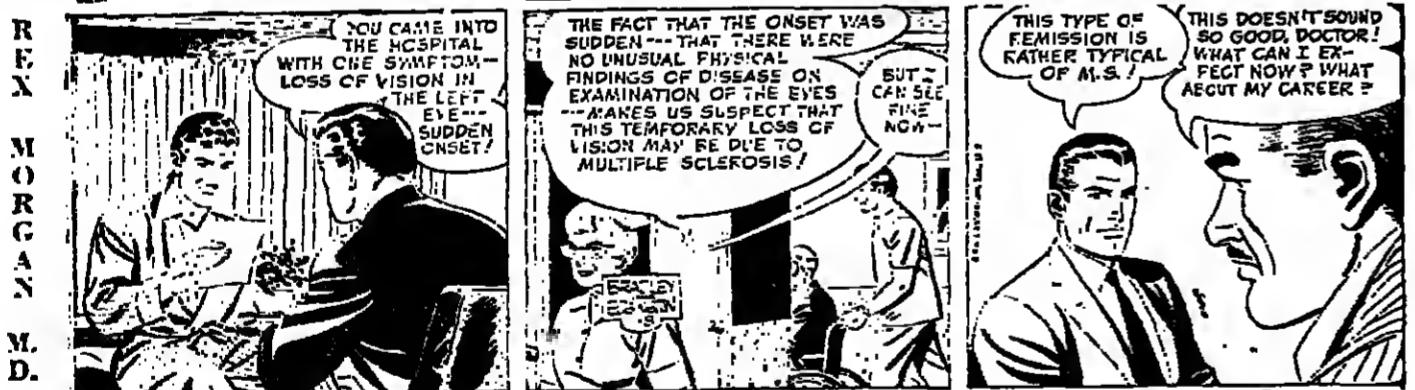
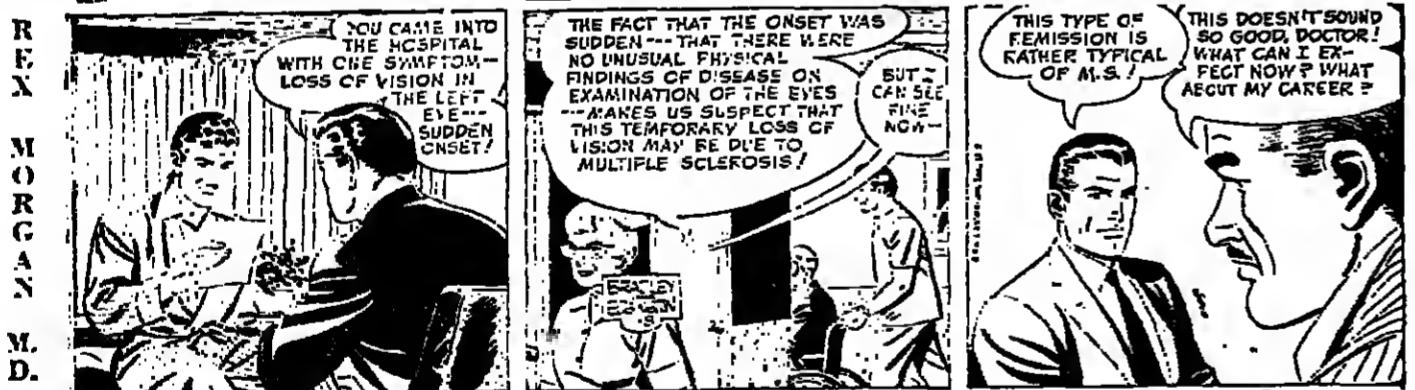
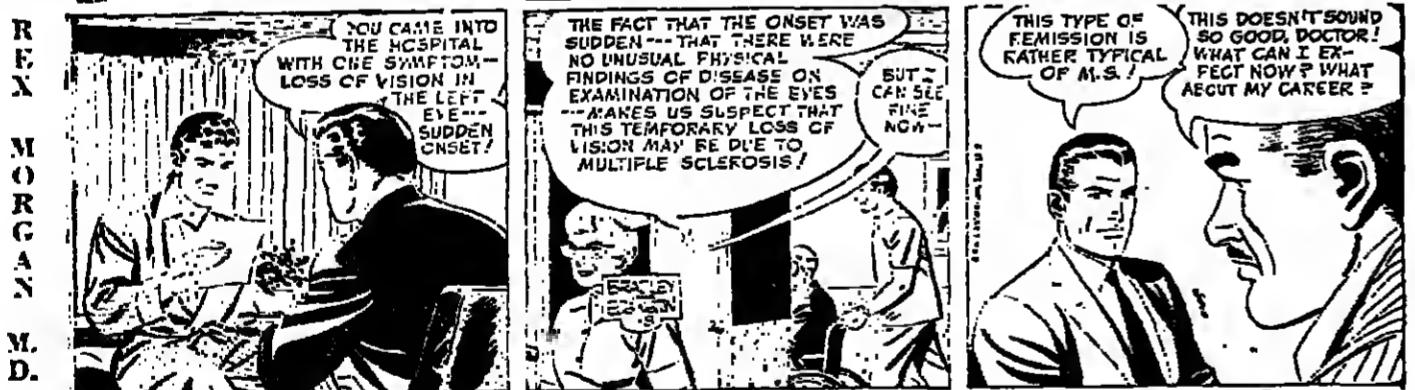
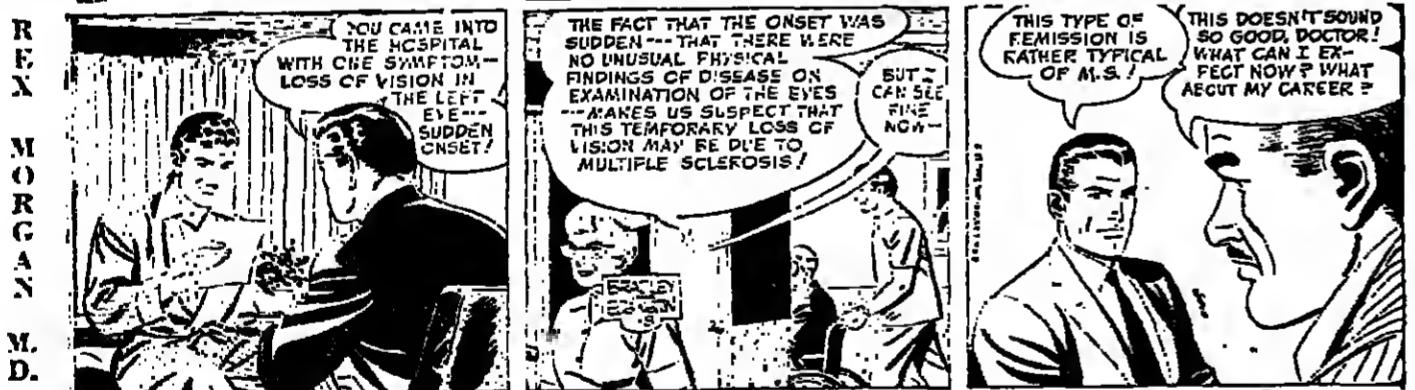
looking for inside
information on overseas
markets or you need
sound financial backing

for a new enterprise
then we are the right
people.

Contact us directly, or through your own
bankers. In all international money matters, we
speak your language.

**Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale** 56 Friedrichstrasse,
4 Dusseldorf, West Germany

a growing force in international banking

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Countless efforts have been made to improve the Blackwood convention, which has been in standard use for almost four decades, but only two of them have achieved wide popularity. One is Key-Card Blackwood, in which the king of the potential trump suit counts as a fifth ace. The other is Roman Blackwood, in which a five-club response shows no or three aces; five diamonds shows one or four, and other responses show two aces in a somewhat complex fashion.

Some young New York experts now use an effective hybrid: a five-club response shows no or three of the five key cards; five diamonds shows one or four; and five hearts two or, theoretically, five. The four no-trump bidder can normally draw the right conclusion about his partner's hold-

South could now afford a safety play in spades, so be led to the king and played low to dummy's nine. When this succeeded, he congratulated himself on his foresight. It was then an easy matter to ruff the fourth round of spades in dummy, establishing the fifth spade in the closed hand at the 12th trick.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHOE	FANT	HAGINA
CIENT	FEZION	STRAP
ORTHO	DITASIS	TRO
TRIOIKANOS	POLISTIS	TISSA
CAINON	UTEUS	SYSSY
ODE	BERATE	NORTHERNS
EVIL	TIAMATIS	DON
LIL	ORACLE	GRANGE
TRE	FORCALIS	DO
SKYER	ENVOI	PLAISE
EISEN	DEMOCRATIC	SIXES
INCIE	APPAUD	KNOT
SIXIES	SLUM	HUTTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE INDIANS HAVE THEIR SUMMER LATER...AFTER ALL THE TOURISTS ARE GONE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MEERB

NOPEY

KLEETT

ALFEEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FORTY BRAIN MULISH POORLY

Answer: What people who boo at performers sometimes are—"BOO-BS"

BOOKS

THE NEW OXFORD BOOK OF ENGLISH VERSE 1250-1950

Chosen and edited by Helen Gardner. Oxford, 974 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

Though Robert Herrick is back, he takes up eight pages of the new text.

The presence of Swift, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others tends the range even within a earlier framework. Hardy brings a fibrous, rough-hewn quality to the anthology, though the editor has chosen accent and tone to reflect the poet's style. The poems are a mixture of free verse and traditional rhyme, though it may be irrelevant to say so, subordinate and almost irrelevant to his knowledge of the field and his sense of the past. In fact, reading this volume is very much like wandering through the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, through room after room of great and stunning paintings, made familiar from previous visits or through incessant reproduction. And it seems to me a measure of the success with which Dame Helen Gardner has done her job is to be able to report the shock of encountering so many familiar and splendid poems. Time and again, the opening words of a poem set up that tremor, that prickly sensation that A. E. Housman cited as a sure sign of authentic poetry.

Such an abundance, of course, confers obligations on the editor. A museum director with four Andre del Sartos simply has to show them. He can't very well pick two, on the grounds that the four are variants of the Holy Family and that they make up a shimmering lot anyway. I'm not quite sure what Dame Helen thinks, for example, of Leigh Hunt's "About Ben Adhem." If pressed, I would have to admit that though it is a nicely turned series of couplets, it is a didactic work with a moral broad enough to enlist all men of goodwill, that it reflects the buoyant hopefulness of the romantic movement and was a key to Hunt's generous nature. Some of these considerations are more historical than literary. Nevertheless, I must say that it was very pleasant coming across the poem again, and I think the anthology would have been the less without it.

A new work and not a revision of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's famous gathering, the current volume extends the cutoff date to 1950 (from 1918), and includes the work of some poets whom "Q" had omitted even within the time span he had set himself. Swift, Hardy, Gerard Manley Hopkins. Yet it is surprising how easily the new book can be superimposed on the old one. The proportions, to be sure, have been altered slightly. The intellectually snappy, the thought-laden verses generally get better treatment in Gardner than they did in Q. Donne is given three times the space, George Herbert and Dryden twice. Although Shelley occupies about as much space in Gardner as he did in the earlier book, the texture is different. Shelley's verse letter to Maria Gisborne from Italy is far more striking and appealing than "The Indian Serenade," which appeared in Q. On the other hand, Swinburne rates the same, and

Mr. Lask is a book critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	43	State: Abbr.	18	Before Yellow-fever mosquito
1	Biblical king	44	Fish-market worker	22
5	Less well done	47	Liquidate.	23
10	Command to a horse	51	Salad-dressing	24
13	Impend	53	Yarn travellings	25
14	Habituate	54	Indish decree	26
15	Seine tributary	55	Indonesian island	27
16	First squirt of milk	56	Person	28
19	One who signs a check	57	Spuds	29
20	Shares in	58	Gutter receipts	Chemical compound
21	Prepares to kick off	DOWN		
22	Der—	1	Ye dresse	Trade centers
23	Shield	2	lays explosives	31
26	Minimize	3	Shade of gray	Absent-minded
30	Woman's coat style	4	40 Fort	34
31	Seventh Ave. employ.	5	41 Lakes inaccessible	35
32	Owns	6	43 Ammonia derivative	36
33	Julep need	7	44 Town near Caen	37
34	Was undressed	8	45 Gab	38
35	Lean	9	46 Excellent	39
36	Shoshonean	10	47 Man	40
37	Bogs down	11	Son of Jacob: Var.	41
38	Explorer de Leon	12	48 Dolphin genus	42
39	Hangs on	13	49 State: Abbr.	43
41	Man with a snap	14	50 est perfip	44
42	Insects	15	52 Former U.S. agency	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Patriots Bow, 24-17

FL Colts Break Loss Streak at 4

O.R.C., Mass., Nov. 7—Unc Laird recovered a kickoff to set up a pair of touchdowns last the Baltimore Colts.

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